

Summer Regents Preparation #1

Name: _____

Date: _____

Engineering is a great profession. There is the fascination of watching a figment of the imagination emerge through the aid of science to a plan on paper. Then it moves to realization in stone or metal or energy. Then it brings jobs and homes to men. Then it
5 elevates the standards of living and adds to the comforts of life. That is the engineer's high privilege.

The great liability of the engineer compared to those of other professions is that his works are out in the open where all can see them.

10 His acts, step by step, are in hard substance. He cannot bury his mistakes in the grave like the doctors. He cannot argue them into thin air or blame the judge like the lawyers. He cannot, like the architects, cover his failures with trees and vines. He cannot, like the politicians, screen shortcomings by blaming opponents and hope that the
15 people will forget. The engineer simply cannot deny that he did it. If his works do not work, he is damned.

Unlike the doctor, his is not a life among the weak. Unlike the soldier, destruction is not his purpose. Unlike the lawyer, quarrels are not his daily bread. To the engineer falls the job of clothing the
20 bare bones of science with life, comfort, and hope. No doubt as years go by, people forget which engineer did it, even if they ever knew. Or they credit it to some promoter who used other people's money with which to finance it. But the engineer looks back at the unending stream of goodness which flows from his successes with satisfactions
25 that few professions may know. And the verdict of fellow professionals is all the accolade an engineer wants.

[Herbert Hoover]

1. According to the author, the progress of an idea in engineering moves from
- A. abstract to concrete
 - B. unique to common
 - C. unknown to familiar
 - D. inexpensive to costly

2. Which method of development is used in the first paragraph?
- A. chronological
 - B. definition
 - C. order of importance
 - D. comparison

3. The author's statements about other professionals are based on
- A. inferences
 - B. analysis
 - C. generalizations
 - D. experience

4. In describing his profession in lines 18 and 19, which characteristic of the author is revealed?
- A. cautiousness
 - B. objectivity
 - C. skepticism
 - D. idealism

5. What does the author identify as one of the drawbacks of the engineering profession?
- A. low financial reward
 - B. fleeting fame
 - C. decreasing influence
 - D. limited creative opportunity

6. According to the author, the engineer is frequently overshadowed by
- A. scientists
 - B. builders
 - C. lawyers
 - D. promoters

7. According to the author, what recognition is most important to the engineer?
- A. the acclaim of politicians
 - B. the applause of the public
 - C. the approval of colleagues
 - D. the praise of employees

We weren't doing anything. We hadn't hurt anybody, we didn't want to. We were on holiday. We had studied maps of the city and taken hundreds of photographs. We had walked ourselves dizzy and stared at the other visitors and stammered out our barely Berlitz
5 versions of a beautiful language. We had marveled at the convenient frequency of the Metro and devoured vegetarian crêpes from a sidewalk concession. Among ourselves, we extolled the seductive intelligence and sensual style of this Paris, this magical place to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the French Revolution,
10 this obvious place to sit back with a good glass of wine and think about a world lit by longings for Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

It was raining. It was dark. It was late. We hurried along, punch-drunk with happiness and fatigue. Behind us, the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart glowed ivory and gorgeous in a flattering wash
15 of artificial, mellow light.

These last hours of our last full day in Paris seemed to roll and slide into pleasure and surprise. I was happy. I was thinking that, as a matter of fact, the more things change, the more things change.

I was thinking that if we, all of us black, all of us women, all of
20 us deriving from connected varieties of pleasant/immigrant/persecuted histories of struggle and significant triumph, if we could find and trust each other enough to travel together into a land where none of us belonged, nothing on Earth was impossible anymore.

But then we tried to get a cab to stop for us, and we failed. We
25 tried again, and then again. One driver actually stopped and then suddenly, he sped away, almost taking with him the arm of one of my companions who had been about to open the door to his taxi.

This was miserable conclusion to a day of so much tourist
30 privilege and delight, a day of feeling powerful because to be a sightseer is to be completely welcome among strangers. And that's the trick of it: No one will say "no" to freely given admiration and respect. But now we had asked for something in return—a taxi. And with that single, ordinary request, the problems of our identity, our problems of power, reappeared and trashed our holiday confidence
35 and joy.

[June Jordan]

8. The meaning of the phrase “barely Berlitz versions” (line 4 and line 5) is enhanced by what other word?

- A. “dizzy” (line 3)
- B. “stared” (line 4)
- C. “visitors” (line 4)
- D. “stammered” (line 4)

9. According to lines 7 through 11, what does Paris symbolize for the narrator?

- A. courage
- B. fashion
- C. romance
- D. freedom

10. In the second paragraph, the narrator’s description of the cathedral and its surroundings emphasizes the contrast between

- A. sadness and cheer
- B. space and time
- C. light and dark
- D. stability and change

11. In lines 19 through 23, the narrator expresses pleasure at her realization that she and her companions

- A. had become best friends
- B. could learn French so easily
- C. could feel comfortable in a strange land
- D. were celebrating an anniversary

12. In the fifth paragraph, what does the narrator imply about the cab drivers?

- A. They were prejudiced.
- B. They were reckless.
- C. They were dishonest.
- D. They were irresponsible.

13. Which statement best describes the narrator’s feelings about her last hours in Paris?

- A. She was perplexed.
- B. She was frightened.
- C. She was disheartened.
- D. She was angry.

14. The incident with the cab drivers was foreshadowed in which line or lines?
- A. line 1 B. lines 11 and 12
- C. lines 14 and 15 D. lines 17 and 18

The Zebras

From the dark woods that breathe of fallen showers,
Harnessed with level rays in golden reins,
The zebras draw the dawn across the plains
Wading knee-deep among the scarlet flowers.
5 The sunlight, zithering their flanks with fire,
Flashes between the shadows as they pass
Barred with electric tremors through the grass
Like wind along the gold strings of a lyre.
Into the flushed air snorting rosy plumes
10 That smoulder round their feet in drifting fumes,
With dove-like voices call the distance fillies,
While round the herds the stallion wheels his flight,
Engine of beauty volted with delight,
To join his mare among the trampled lilies.

[Roy Campbell (adapted)]

15. The “reins” in line 2 are made of
- A. flowers B. sunlight
C. leather D. gold
16. What image is presented in lines 1 through 3?
- A. the zebras browsing among the lilies
B. the zebras panting as they cross the plains
C. the zebras running through the rain
D. the zebras pulling the dawn out of the woods
17. In line 6, the word “they” refers to the
- A. zebra B. shadows
C. flowers D. sun’s rays
18. In lines 5 through 8, the poet compares a visual image with an image that focuses on the sense of
- A. touch B. smell
C. hearing D. taste
19. In line 12, the stallion “wheels his flight” because he is
- A. frightened by the dawn
B. startled by the herds
C. excited by the mare
D. challenged by other stallions
20. Which line from the poem completes a simile?
- A. line 3 B. line 6
C. line 8 D. line 13
21. The poet seems to regard the sight of the zebras as
- A. awesome B. ominous
C. startling D. disappointing